

TOU

- He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one fatyrick touch,
No nation wanted it so much.
14. Animadversion; censure. *Swift.*
I never bare any touch of confidence with greater regret.
King Charles.
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton.*
15. Exact performance of agreement.
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*
Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras, p. i.*
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with
my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should
keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*
16. A small quantity intermingled.
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it
may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronun-
ciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
17. A hint; slight notice given.
The king your master knows their disposition very well;
a small touch will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*
18. A cant word for a slight essay.
Print my preface in such a form as, in the bookfellers
phrase, will make a sixpenny touch. *Swift.*
TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from touch.] Tangible; that may be
touched.
TOUCH-HOLE. *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The hole through which
the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and
another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is
far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TOUCHINESS. *n. f.* [from touching.] Peevishness; irascibility.
My friends relented it as a motion not guided with such
discretion as the touchings of those times required. *K. Charles.*
TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of
touch.] With respect, regard, or relation to.
Touching things which belong to discipline, the church
hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read
in the apostles times it did. *Hooker, b. iii.*
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must to tender,
Whose ruin you three fought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in
which they were created, as touching their substance, though
there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in re-
spect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.
Hayward.
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his
judgment touching the unity of the Godhead. *South.*
TOUCHING. *adj.* [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.
TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from touch.] With feeling emotion; in
a pathetic manner.
This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in
love affairs. *Garth.*
TOUCHSTONE. *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre de touche, Fr.]
1. Stone by which metals are examined.
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,
and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-
stone faulty, and the standard uncertain. *Collier.*
2. Any test or criterion.
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use
it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*
The work, the touchstone of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*
Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty. *L'Estr.*
Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough
to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone
will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
TOUCHWOOD. *n. f.* [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to
catch the fire struck from the flint.
A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with
metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become
touchwood. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*
To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is
best; spunk, or touchwood prepared might make it rustier. *Br.*
TOUCHY. *adj.* [from touch.] Peevish; irritable; irascible;
apt to take fire. A low word.
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a
subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*
You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there
must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

TOW

- TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not
fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.
The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough cugh. *Dryden.*
Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so tough a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*
3. Not easily injured or broken.
O fides you are too tough!
Will you yet hold?
A body made of brass the crone demands;
For her lov'd nurling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*
4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.
To T'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from tough.] To grow tough.
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and
toughen, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Hist.*
TOUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from tough.]
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,
decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such
into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids
be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Firmness against injury.
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdur-
able toughness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
TOUPEE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*
TOUR. *n. f.* [tour, French.]
1. Ramble; roving journey.
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*
Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system
of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French
than English.
First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentric he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*
3. In Milton it is probably tour; for, elevation.
The bird of Jove roop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plumage before him drove. *Milton.*
TOURNAMENT. *n. f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.]
TOURNEY. *n. f.* [tourney, low Lat.]
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.
They might under the pretence
Of tilts and tourneys,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*
For jousts, tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are
the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*
Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and tourneys, so
much in use in these parts. *Temple's Miscel.*
He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and tourneys obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*
The spouses of Hippolyta the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*
2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.
With cruel tournament the squadrons join!
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' infanguin'd field. *Milton.*
TO TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.
An elin born of noble state,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *P. Qu. b. ii.*
TOURNIQUET. *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputa-
tions, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet,
and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*
TO TOWER. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with tower,
teize, teise.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence
tower or towzer, the name of a mastiff.
As a bear whom angry curs have touz'd,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*
Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll tower you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*
To tower such things as flutter
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*
TOW. *n. f.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed
into a filamentous substance. *Tow.*

TOW

- Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it
easier to be held. *Sharp.*
To Tow. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; toghen, old
Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.
Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string.
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The seamen towed, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*
TOWARDS. *prep.* [topays, Saxon.]
TOWARDS. *adv.*
1. In a direction to.
He set his face towards the wilderness. *Num. xxiv. 1.*
The currents drive,
Towards the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*
2. Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.
3. With respect to; touching; regarding.
We brought them to as great peace between themselves,
as love towards us for having made the peace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Repeat you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which forrow's always towards ourselves, not heav'n?
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
His heart relented towards her.
By our law, no good is to be left undone towards all, not
the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South's Sermons.*
4. With tendency to.
This was the first alarm England received towards any
trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most un-
interrupted prosperity. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. Nearly; little less than.
I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*
TOWARDS. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word
TOWARDS. } be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a
state of preparation.
What might be toward that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakespeare.*
TOWARDS. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.
TOWARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility; compli-
ance; readiness to do or to learn.
The beauty and towardness of these children moved her
brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from towards.] Ready to do or learn; do-
cile; compliant with duty.
Some young towardsly noblemen or gentlemen were usually
sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility.
Parents will not throw away the towardness of a child,
and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of
which is enervated, and the rewards are vanishing. *South.*
TO'WEL. *n. f.* [twaile, French; towagles, Italian.] A cloth
on which the hands are wiped.
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Wise man.*
Th' attendants water for their hands supply.
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. *Dryden's En.*
TO'WER. *n. f.* [top, Saxon; tour, Fr. torre, Italian; turris,
Latin.]
1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.
Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach
unto heaven. *Gen. xi. 4.*
2. A fortress; a citadel.
Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
3. A high flight; elevation.
4. High flight; elevation.
To TOWER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.
On th' other side an high rock tow'rd still, *Spenser.*
No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*
Circular base of rising folds that tower'd
Fold above fold a furling maze. *Milton.*
Towering his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*
The crooked plough, the share, the tow'ring height
Of waggons, and the cart's unweildy weight;
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*
All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot
beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for
the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*
TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. f.* [turris, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the tower-mustard consists of four leaves,
expanding in form of a cross, out of whose emblement rises
the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, smooth pod,
growing for the most part upright, and opening into two
parts, in each of which are many smooth seeds. *Miller.*
TO'WERED. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers.
Might the wife Latona be,
Or the tow'rd Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*
TO'WERY. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers.
Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen,
There tow'ry cities and the forests green. *Pope.*
Rife, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Messiah.*

TOY

- With his tow'ry grandeur swell their state. *Thomson.*
TOWN. *n. f.* [tun, Saxon; toun, Dutch; from tunan, Saxon,
font.]
1. Any walled collection of houses.
She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the
town wall. *Jof. ii. 15.*
2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but, if you
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town
crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is
worthy, and there abide. *Mat. x. 11.*
Before him towns and rural works between. *Milton.*
My friend this insult sees,
And flies from towns to woods. *Broome.*
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a re-
gular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.
4. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*
5. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*
6. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we
say, a new family is come to town.
There is some new drels or new diversion just come to
town. *Lava.*
TOWNCLERK. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages
the publick business of a place.
The townclerk appealed the people. *Add. xix. 35.*
TOWNHOUSE. *n. f.* [town and house.] The hall where publick
business is transacted.
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*
TOWNSHIP. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The corporation of a town;
the district belonging to a town.
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,
and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*
TOWNSMAN. *n. f.* [town and man.]
1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the townsmen on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare.*
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between
the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsmen
of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies on Ireland.*
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only
by the townsmen, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the townsmen at their first appearance. *Dryden.*
2. One of the same town.
TOWNTALK. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a
place.
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be towntalk.
L'Estrange.
TO'XICAL. *adj.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
TOY. *n. f.* [toyen, toghen, to drels with many ornaments,
Dutch.]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had
found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*
They exchange for knives, glasses and such toys, great
abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*
Because of old
Thou thyself doat'st on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman. *Dryden.*
2. A plaything; a bauble.
To dally thus with death is no fit toy,
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings,
tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys. *Addison.*
In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*
3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
The things which so long experience of all ages hath con-
firmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn
as follies and toys, because we sometime know not the cause
and reason of them. *Hooker, b. iv.*
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye fons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy pleasure, carelefs of your toys,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser's Epithal.*
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*